



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 2—
Last 24 hours' rainfall .00; temperature, max. 84;
min. 72; Weather, Fair.

Established July 2, 1856.

SUGAR—90° Test Centrifugals, 4.255 Cents;
Per Ton, \$85.10; 88 Analysis Beets, 10s 7½d; Per
Ton, \$85.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN ARE REPORTED KILLED AND WOUNDED

Marshal Oyama Expects to Cross the Taitse River and Attack Today.

Russia Has No Details of Yesterday's Fighting But Expects Her Army to Hold Out.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—The Japanese losses in the fighting about Liaoyang are 25,000 men and the Russian losses 30,000.

FIGHTING STILL GOES ON.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—The fighting continues. It is expected that the main body of Oyama's army will cross the Taitse river on Saturday. Gen. Kuroki has carried the heights of Heiyingtai and will, it is hoped, dominate the railway. The Russians are gathering at Yentai, northeast of Liaoyang. There is no confirmation of the rumor that the Japanese have occupied Liaoyang.

RUSSIA HAS NO NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—There are no details at hand of the days' fighting. It is believed to be impossible for the Japanese to cross the Taitse. Kuropatkin is concentrating on his second line of defenses.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—It is reported that the town of Liaoyang is burning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The United States has protested against the seizure of the Calchas' cargo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Russian losses for two days in the Liaoyang fight are placed at 5,000 men.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The War Office contends that Gen. Kuropatkin's position on the north bank of the Taitse River is stronger than at Liaoyang.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—A Japanese guardship has captured twenty-six Chinese junks at Talien Bay that were attempting to convey provisions into Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—General Nodzu reports that the forces of the Japanese center are continuing their advance with the object of again forming a junction with the left under General Oku. No details have been received of today's fighting.

The Russians have evacuated Anshanshan.

ENGLISH EXPERT VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Experts believe that the fighting at Liaoyang will not affect the issue unless Kuropatkin is surrounded.

SCHOONER ARRIVES IN PORT FROM ORIENTAL WAR ZONE

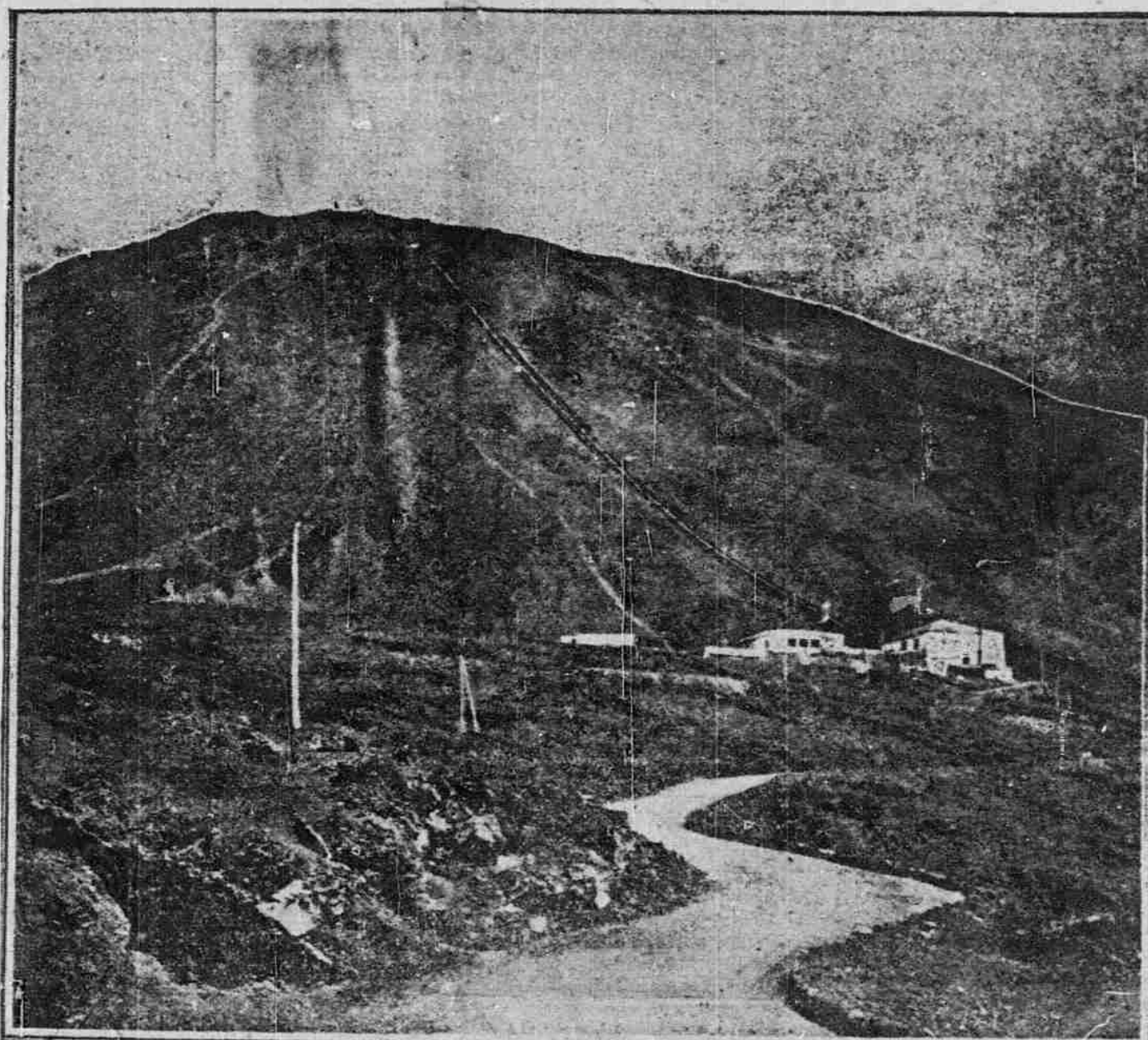
From the Taku Forts, China, and Karatsu, Japan, with a cargo of coal for the army transport service here, the American schooner A. E. Smaile, Capt. Wirscheleit, arrived in port last evening after having made a dangerous voyage. The schooner sailed in and out among the floating mines of the Yellow Sea, encountered both Japanese and Russian war vessels, lay several days almost within cannon shot of Port Arthur, was fired at by a Japanese cruiser and yet was able to make her way to this port without injury. On account of calms and head winds the vessel took a long time for the voyage to this port, being in a belt of calms two hundred miles north of Honolulu for fourteen days.

Capt. Wirscheleit is a pretty independent type of American skipper. He cared little for mines or warships. He is well known in Honolulu having been here last year as captain of the ship Emily F. Whitney and had the unenviable luck of making a remarkably long voyage from this port to Kahului. Mrs. Wirscheleit, a very interesting woman, accompanied her husband on the trip to China and seemed

to have worried but little over the dangerous exploits of the vessel. The A. E. Smaile took a cargo of lumber from Puget Sound to Taku, passing through the Yellow Sea late in May and meeting many Japanese warships. Near Port Arthur the vessel encountered a Japanese fleet of nine vessels. "These did not bother me," said the skipper last night, "and with plenty of wind I think we would have paid little attention to an order to heave to. They would have had to put a tremendous amount of metal in our big deckload of lumber before injuring us much. We left Taku on June 2. On the morning of June 7th we encountered two Japanese cruisers and four destroyers. We were about twelve miles from Port Arthur. My wife was on deck and she said that they were signalling us to heave to. 'Oh, cuss the signal,' I said, but we commenced to heave to. We took in a little canvas and if there had been any seamen in that Japanese squadron they should have known that we were slacking up but those six vessels circled within a few hundred feet of us and one of them fired a shot. We took all sail in then. A Japanese officer and fourteen men came aboard and said that they would like to see the ship's papers. I took them into the cabin. The officer looked over the papers and then went on deck and made

THE VOLCANO OF VESUVIUS AGAIN ACTIVE

NAPLES, Sept. 3.—Vesuvius is in active eruption.



MOUNT VESUVIUS.

some signals to his flagship. Then they hoisted a signal for us to go ahead. All that night two cruisers followed us and kept playing a searchlight on us. "On our way out we were becalmed for three days right off Port Arthur, perhaps five or six miles from the port. They were firing all the time. When a Japanese got in too close to shore the Russians peppered away at them. "When we were near Karatsu one night we encountered three warships which I suppose were the Russian Vladivostok squadron. They sailed around us for some time. A couple of

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MRS. BREWSTER'S PILIKIA WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—There is a pretty kettle of fish over the landing of Mrs. James W. Brewster from the steamship Alameda without permission of the Immigration Bureau on Tuesday. Mrs. Brewster was one of the wealthy

among sisters, daughter of a Chinese father. Her brother-in-law, Admiral Whiting, U. S. N., and her husband are incensed at the interference of the Immigration Bureau officials, which they consider meddlesome and unwarranted. On the other hand, Immigration Commissioner Hart North says the law was broken by bringing Mrs. Brewster on shore, and Captain Dowdell of the steamship and Superintendent Howard of the Oceanic company may yet be compelled to pay a fine of \$1,000 for that infraction of the Chinese exclusion law. Mr. North has referred the case to Washington and there it rests for the present.

Mrs. Brewster, although a native of Honolulu, is of Chinese parentage. Furthermore, she appears on the steamship passenger list as of Chinese nationality.

It is for these reasons that Uncle Sam's officials at this port are so much concerned about the young lady's stepping from ship to shore last Tuesday.

Immigration Commissioner Hart North says his office was not consulted by Captain Dowdell and Superintendent Howard of the Oceanic company's dock before permitting Mrs. Brewster to land. He accordingly has referred all the facts in the case to the Washington authorities and has asked for instructions.

The Chinese exclusion law, is very strict about the landing at an American port of Chinese as well as people of Chinese descent, without a proper showing to the immigration commissioner. The law also affects Chinese or those of Chinese descent coming from Honolulu to this port. It was a mistake for the passenger list to give the young woman's birthplace as China, but it is said that is no excuse for the conduct of Howard and Dowdell in ignoring Hart North's office.

It is said Mrs. Brewster, after a proper showing of her birthplace and descent, can be legally landed. She is held, however, by North's office not to be legally in the country until an official record of the facts are made and acted upon by the immigration commissioner. Her sister, Mrs. Riggs, the wife of Lieutenant Riggs, was recently detained aboard ship until a statement of her birth and descent was made to the immigration officers. She was then allowed to land and it is said she will not be interfered with henceforth.

So now the question arises as to whether the Washington authorities will order Captain Dowdell to take Mrs. Brewster back to Honolulu or shall she be allowed to make a proper showing

SEDAN DAY CELEBRATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The victory of Sedan was celebrated yesterday.

Sedan, an ancient fortified city in northeastern France, was the scene of a great battle between the Germans and the French during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Sedan surrendered on Sept. 2.



LILIUOKALANI.

QUEEN HAS RECEPTION

Friends and Retainers Celebrate Her Birthday.

The birthday of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was yesterday celebrated with much of old time custom and enthusiasm, her friends and retainers attending a reception in the morning at Washington Place, followed later by a luau at the Waikiki home.

Early yesterday morning, two hours before the dawn, old Hawaiians, who can look back with clear remembrance to several epochs of the Hawaiian dynasty, gathered in the dark and chanted metrical mele to her whom many consider the same absolute monarch as of years ago.

As the mountains back of Washington Place were tipped with the sunrise whose busy fingers gilded also the columns of the portico, there came a long procession of natives bearing gifts, a hookupu, a bringing of gifts and tokens of loyalty and esteem. Pigs, chickens, fresh young coconuts, crisp sugar cane, bananas, poi made from the royal taro were borne in by their willing donors for two hours. Flowers, the indispensable adjunct of Hawaiian gala days, were there in profusion. Elaborate leis, freshly made and cunningly woven to attract more than the passing glance, single and clustered blossoms till the house was made a bower.

At eight o'clock breakfast was served and Kappelmeyer Berger came with his best musicians to give a morning serenade, which commenced with the Doxology followed by a festival march to Hawaii's ancient chivalry and ended with "The Star Spangled Banner." This was the full program of the concert.

"The Old Hundred,"
Festival March—"La Hana o ke Alii" Berger
Overture—"The Queen" Adams
Ballad—"The Holy City" Heina
Melody—"Elua Maka Uluhi" Powell
Intermezzo—"The Gondolier" Verdi
Duet—"Il Trovatore" Verdi
March—"Hawaiian Airs" Berger
"Aloha Oe."
"Hawaii Ponoi."
"The Star Spangled Banner."

In the middle of the forenoon, from 11 to 1:30 the parlors were thrown open and the Queen received. Emblems of Hawaiian royalty were prominent. Royal kahilis showed the high rank of the hostess, two black iwa kahilis in the parlors with two large gray and again two large white ones. Brilliant scarlet feather banners were in the hall, while behind the Queen stood four young men cloaked with yellow feathers, the Queen's chair being draped with these invaluable relics of by-gone days and customs.

Impressively regal the queen received in state clad in yellow, the royal hue, golden colored chignon veiled a dress of yellow satin caught here and there with purple violets. With the queen stood the Princess Kawanakoa, Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, Mrs. Campbell Parker, Miss Campbell and Mr. Cleghorn.

Mr. Lilikalanj presented the guests with all the grace of a royal chamberlain as they were ushered in by Mrs. Thomas E. Cook, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss Heleluhe and the Misses Notley. Mr. Noa W. Alii, Mr. Joseph Aea and Mr. John Almoku also aiding in the reception.

The Princess Kawanakoa wore a dress of black lace falling over purple peau-de-sole with purple orchids in her corsage, a black picture hat and diamond ornaments.

The Princess Kalaniana'ole wore white chignon over white satin, profusely trimmed with real lace, a white argente in her hair. Mrs. Campbell Parker's costume was of black lace over black silk with a yellow feather wreath and Miss Campbell a soft white confection trimmed with valenciennes lace, surmounted by a white picture hat.

During the morning the old retainers of Kapiolani attended in a body. At Waikiki in the afternoon a red and white striped awning stood on the lawn beside the surf swept beach while guests enjoyed a regal repast. A typical luau was served, Solomon's quintette furnishing a counter melody to the waves while native women now

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